

THE PILOT.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1851.

The highest price will be paid for RAGS—cotton and linen, if delivered at this office immediately.

The Camp Meeting at Pisgah Meeting House will commence on Friday next.

"A Citizen's" reply "On the Mind," will appear next week. We would, at the same time, request of the combatants to make their communications as short as possible—brief and to the point.

During our late sojourn in South Bend we put up at the American Hotel, kept by Mr. A. S. BAKER, Esq. Friend Baker keeps an excellent house. His table is rich with abundant and choice luxuries; and the neatness and good order, combined with the kindness and gentlemanly deportment of Mr. B., make it a most desirable residence. Those who have occasion to visit South Bend, will find the American Hotel every way worthy of their patronage.

Mr. WM. BURROUGHS of Rochester, Ia. cut his throat on last Friday evening. He had been sick for some time and somewhat deranged, but was at that time a little better, and asked his wife for a knife to cut his finger nails, which he done, and after that he cut his throat in the presence of his wife and mother-in-law. He cut the large arteries on both sides of his windpipe, and bled to death in a few minutes.

We have received the Register and Circular of "Northern Indiana Teachers' Institute." This Institution is in a flourishing condition, and will hold its next annual meeting in Elkhart, commencing on Monday, the 6th day of October, and continue in session four weeks. The services of Professor A. D. Wright, Author of Wright's Orthography, &c. have been secured, as Principal, who will be assisted in his labors by A. Taylor, Esq. of New York, and such other efficient teachers as may be found necessary. Careful instruction will be given in Orthography, Reading and Elocution, Penmanship, Geography, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Mental and Practical Algebra, Practical Geometry, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, History of the United States, and Vocal Music, accompanied by daily Lectures, on Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, or simple departments, in Natural Science.

We would call attention to Mr. SEAR'S advertisement on our third page. Young men who are out of employment, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of selling his books, which from his well known celebrity as a writer will meet with a ready sale.

Mr. Sears will please send us "Sears' Pictorial Family Annual, for 1852," and "The Book of the Season," by mail, if practicable, if not, by express.

Mr. G. W. TURNER, of Valparaiso, Ind., is a candidate for Principal Clerk, of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. From the long experience of Mr. T., in keeping minutes, reading orders, and making up records, together with his experience as a Lawyer, will enable him to give entire satisfaction should he be elected.

We have received a number of "SEAR'S FAMILY VISITOR," a newspaper devoted to the Cultivation, Improvement, and Refinement of the Home Circle. The simple announcement that Robert Sears is the Publisher is sufficient and will ensure for it a liberal support. For the sum of \$2, subscribers will receive the "Visitor," for one year, and a copy of a large and elegant engraving of "New York in 1851," on a mammoth sheet of 47 by 19 inches. This engraving will be carefully enveloped, pre-paid to all parts of the United States, and forwarded at their risk. Subscribers will address Mr. Robert Sears, 181 William street, New York.

We see it announced, (though it is thought to be doubtful) that Gen. Lane has arrived at New Orleans, and will reach his home near Evansville in a few days. Previous to his departure for Oregon, Gen. Lane had accepted an invitation to visit the capital and partake of a public dinner, but was prevented in consequence of unavoidable circumstances. If this report be true, now is the time to

renew the invitation, and a public meeting for that purpose should be called. When and where shall it be? What say the friends of the brave old hero?—*State Sentinel.*

The Cuba expedition has been abandoned. Many of the liberators are in New Orleans without the means of returning home. The demand for money from the Cuban committees caused some disturbances and arrests; but nothing serious has happened so far. The police are out in force.

Church struck by Lightning.—A sad and painful accident occurred at New London, Chester County, on the 17th ult. during a thunder-storm which passed over that place. The Rev. Jonas Bissey had just concluded an excellent and eloquent sermon in the Methodist church, when the lightning struck the building, killing the Rev. gentleman in the pulpit and stunning several of the congregation. One young man, it was thought, had been killed also, but after considerable exertion on the part of those present, he was restored to consciousness. No damage was done to the building except the breaking of some glass of the windows. The lightning struck the chimney situated on the side of the building. The pulpit stood at right angles with the chimney, near one end. After closing his discourse, the Rev. gentleman was leaning on the bible when the fluid descended. Every exertion was made to resuscitate him, but the vital spark had fled. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." He leaves a wife and one or two children to mourn his loss.

SUPERSTITION.—The last Auburn, N. York Advertiser, says that almost two years since, a young man died in a neighboring town, of consumption, and was buried. Other members of the family were afflicted with the same disease, and a brother is expected to live but a short time.

On Sunday last, some of the brothers and other friends of the deceased, proceeded to the grave with shovel and pick—dug up the body—opened the coffin—cut the shroud—and then a Surgeon (what a Surgeon!) was found to cut out from that mass of corruption, the heart and lungs! which were in a state of tolerable preservation, considering the length of time since the death of the person!!

The heart and lungs were laid on the grass—impregnating the atmosphere with their horrid odor—and wrapped in the pocket handkerchief of one of the brothers, carried home and burned, while the members of the family inhaled their incense, and afterwards ATE THE ASHES!

Speaking of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, Mr. J. J. Jarvis, who has been for a number of years a resident of Honolulu, where he published a newspaper in English and Hawaiian, says that the offer is now made to the citizens of the republic, as a free gift, of the entire Sandwich group, on such terms as Congress may themselves impose. The Islands ask in return simply to receive the right and protection accorded to the American citizens. The area of the group is 6,500 square miles, capable of supporting tenfold its present population, 80,000. One million dollars' worth of American merchandise is annually consumed.

The enterprising denizens of the beautiful village of Kalamazoo, Mich., are determined to do all the business that their fine location, in the heart of an agricultural country will permit. And this will ultimately be no small amount, for when we take into consideration the rich extent of arable country, which their enterprise and perseverance are draining with plank roads, all centering to the go-ahead village, it is easy to see their streets must be crowded with the produce of a vast extent of country. We shall soon expect to see Kalamazoo apply for a City charter, and assume the baptismal appellation of 'The City of the West.'—*Western Chronicle.*

A terrible accident occurred on the 14th of June, at G. bindport, India; 70 prisoners, en route to Hazrebang, had been halted there and chained together in a hut for the night: the hut a candle-lit took fire, and five only are stated to have escaped with life.

Fredrick Lutz, in digging on his plantation at Bayou Chicot, Louisiana, a few days since, struck upon an old decayed box, out of which rolled \$1400 in G. money of coin, of date 1823.

Our talented young surgeon, Prof. E. L. Dudley, performed, a few days since,

in this city, a most delicate and rare surgical operation—that of tying the common Carotid Artery. It was conducted with the utmost skill and celerity and the patient, an Irishman who had been stabbed, is in a fair way of recovery.—*Lex. Observer.*

Kossuth.—The Mayor of New York has received a letter from Mr. Brown, Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, stating officially that Kossuth and his companions would leave for this country in the United States frigate Mississippi, on the 1st September, and would probably arrive here about the latter part of October.

PROCLAMATION.

I, Joseph A. Wright, Governor of the State of Indiana, do certify that on the third day of September, A. D. 1851, E. W. H. Ellis, Auditor, James P. Drake, Treasurer, and Charles H. Test, Secretary of State, at the office of said Secretary of State, in the city of Indianapolis, in my presence, and that of divers other citizens, there in attendance, examined and canvassed all the returns made from the several counties of this State, of the votes polled for and against the N. W. Constitution by the electors of this State, on the first Monday of August, being the 4th day of said month A. D. 1851, and that the whole number of votes polled "For the Constitution" in the counties making returns is one hundred and nine thousand three hundred and nineteen.

And the whole number of votes polled "Against the Constitution" is twenty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-five. Being a Majority of eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-four, in favor of the Constitution.

I further certify that at the same time and place first aforesaid the said Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, in my presence and of the persons aforesaid, examined and canvassed all the returns made from the several counties aforesaid, of all the votes polled for and against the 13th Article of said Constitution, known as the article entitled "Negroes and Mulattoes," and that the whole number of votes polled for "Exclusion and Colonization of Negroes and Mulattoes," is one hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-six, and that the whole number of votes polled against "Exclusion and Colonization of Negroes and Mulattoes," is twenty-one thousand and sixty-six, being a majority of eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and ten in favor of "Exclusion and Colonization of Negroes and Mulattoes."

I do further certify that no returns of the votes for and against the said thirteenth article, have been received from the counties of Delaware, Noble, Porter and Warrick.

I do therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, declare and make known that the said New Constitution is adopted by the people of the State, as the Constitution of the State of Indiana; and that said 13th article is declared to be a part of said N. W. Constitution, the whole to take effect and be in force on and after the first day of November, A. D. 1851.

And I do enjoin upon all whom it may concern, the observance of the eleventh section of the Schedule of said Constitution, which provides that "On taking effect of this Constitution all the officers thereby continued in office shall, before proceeding in the further discharge of their duties, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Indiana to be affixed, at Indianapolis, this 24 day of September, A. D. 1851.

the thirty-sixth year of the [SEAL] State of the United States the seventy-sixth

By the Governor, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, CHARLES H. TEST, Sec'y of State.

PRESIDENTIAL MATTERS.—Letter from Gen. Cass.—The Upland (Penn.) Union publishes the following letter from the statesman of Michigan:

REPUBLICAN AND PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.—The annexed letter was placed in our hands for publication by the committee of arrangements of the "Spread Eagle meeting."

Gentlemen: I have received your letter, and assure you it would give me much pleasure to except your invitation to attend the ratification meeting to be held in Delaware county on the 2nd of August, next, if it was in my power. But other engagements will prevent my attendance, and I can only express the hope that but one spirit will animate every Democrat who may be present, and that is a determination to support the usage of the party by supporting every nomination which has been made. The contest you have before you is an important one and you must be prepared to meet the full strength of our political opponents. If we are united, as we should be, there is no fear of the result, and the victory will be hailed with gratification by every Democrat throughout the Union. If there are any local or personal feelings adverse to either of the nominees, these sacrificed to higher considerations, and each should labor within his sphere for the accomplishment of the good work—I feel confident that the democracy of the old Key-stone State will be true to itself in the hour of trial, and will command the respect and gratitude of their brethren throughout the Union.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, truly yours, LEWIS CASS.

From The State Sentinel. Cuban Revolution.

The public mind is painfully excited in consequence of the contradictory rumors in relation to the Cuban revolution. A few days, however, will unfold the result. The Spanish authorities at Havana have carefully prevented any intelligence of the real character of this revolt reaching this country, through that port. That there has been an uprising of the people in the regions of St. Jago De Cuba Principe and the mountainous regions back from the coast, there can be no doubt. The Cuban patriots in this country may, and probably have exaggerated in, and the authorities on the other hand, have suppressed its true character.

The people of this country will deeply sympathize with the inhabitants of this Queen of Islands: in their struggle for liberty. They are imitating the noble example of our patriotic sires, in throwing off the most galling yoke that ever hung upon the neck of any people.—This beautiful gem of the gulf lies within sixty miles of our southern coast, connected with us by ties of trade and commerce. The capital is a depot for one of our great lines of ocean steamers.—In the struggle it is true that our Government cannot aid the people without breaking their pledged faith to Spain, and tarnishing their national escutcheon. It is the duty of the Government, under the act of 1813, to prevent the fitting out of vessels or organizing military expeditions for their aid and support, but when the sympathy of a whole people is aroused in behalf of struggling humanity, public opinion may become stronger than law, and the one triumph over the other. In that case, the Government must disavow the act, or they will be held responsible at the bar of the injured nation.

But the right of expatriation belongs to every American citizen. If he chooses to avail himself of that right, he may emigrate to Cuba without hindrance, as he may remove to Upper Canada, but when he does so, he voluntarily abjures the protection of his Government, and cannot claim it in any emergency. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of his person and his property.—Now we advise no man in these uncertain and dangerous times, to emigrate to Cuba, but if he likes the country, he must certainly have a right to go there, and no one has a right to inquire into the reason that many influence him. If any of our friends are determined to go, we advise them to go well armed, and if possible, to avoid all connection with that terrible disease known as the *garote*, which always proves fatal.

Whether this revolution will succeed now, we have no means of judging, but the population of that Island are dreaming of liberty, and sooner or later, will have it. At that fountain the people of Cuba will get drink. The Spanish Queen will lose this bright and glittering jewel from her crown. An oppressed people will rise and plead with God and man for her liberty, and their prayers will be heard and answered.—The "Higher Law" is the tribunal which must decide their fate. If the men of Lexington and Bunker's Hill were right Cuba cannot be wrong, and the descendants of these noble men of our revolution will not put forth their hands to stay the blow, which is to sever the fetters of Kingly power and oppression.—Cuba with her million of population, her fifteen million of revenue, and her sixty million of inward and outward commerce, with a soil teeming with the rich and varied productions of the tropics, cannot long wear the manacles of oppression.

When the day of her independence shall come, she must assume one of three positions, and the destiny of this key to the Mexican Gulf may yet be a matter for the grave consideration of this Government.

1st. Cuba with her wealth and power, may be able to sustain her position as an independent Republic.

2d. She may form an alliance with the other Islands of the Gulf as a new confederation under the protecting arms of Great Britain.

3d. Like Texas, unable to stand alone, she may seek protection annexation to this Government, forming another State and another balance wheel in the Union.

When Cuba becomes independent, let our Government take her by the hand, acknowledge her independence, and treat her as standing among the independent nations of the earth, Cuba once independent, can never be conquered. Spain—miserable and decayed Spain—would be annihilated in the attempt, but in her lingering death, she may have the power to annoy Cuba, and make her independence insecure, and her liberty almost a burden. In this contingency, like Texas, she would necessarily seek protection somewhere. Her situation at the great crossing of our lines of commerce would naturally lead her to look to the United States for that protection which alone may enable her to repose in quiet. The long line of our coast, which like the crescent, bends round this lovely Queen of Islands would make it a State as accessible to all others as any State in the Union. She would be in the road to our possession on the Pacific, whether the communication be by the way of Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, or the Isthmus. She is, in fine, the key to the Gulf. In our hands we lock the entrance; in the hands of our enemies, they can open the gate. Then if Cuba becomes independent, as she is destined to be, and is unable to maintain that independence, she must come under the protection of the United

States: she must not fly to the arms of our great rival, England. To suffer such an event to take place, would be a short sighted and ruinous policy. We should do nothing to accelerate this State of affairs, but we should meet it as becomes our interest as a nation, when the contingency arises, and under the laws of destiny, that time, in our opinion, is near at hand.

The importations from this Island in the articles of sugar, tobacco and tropical fruits amount to over twenty million annually. In the hands of Americans with Yankee enterprise and Yankee energy, this amount would soon be doubled. In this Island we have always enjoyed a large and profitable commerce. The Custom House at Havana shows the arrival and departure of one thousand vessels annually. Our tonnage would be double if her matchless harbors were unlocked to our swift messengers of commerce, and the enormous tonnage duties now paid to Spain removed. The Cubans are compelled to eat the black and musty flour from Spain because they can obtain it by paying a tax of only two dollars and fifty cents a barrel; when the fine and fresh flour from the United States was taxed at the rate of ten dollars and fifty cents per barrel. If Cuba was free she could buy her ten millions of provisions from the States cheaper than from any other part of the world and a new market would be opened for the wheat growing States in the Mississippi valley. We import annually \$8,000,000 of sugar, which would be greatly diminished if Cuba was a State of this Union.

Cuba would add to the strength of the Union and the glory of the nation.—Point to the map and the argument in opposition is answered. In the hands of a hostile power the great line of commerce between New Orleans and the Gulf with the east would be severed and destroyed. In our possession it could be protected and secured. She would be a tower of strength and a rock of defence to our Southern coast. Her seven hundred miles in length would be a fortress for our protection, and her bays and harbors a shelter for our ships.

All these arguments however will not weigh a feather with those who object to this annexation on account of the existence of slavery there, but to the calm practical and reflecting mind, who looks upon things as they are, we say that the annexation of Cuba, where negro slavery now exists, will mitigate the horrors of the Spanish system of servitude, and place under the protection of American laws, and above all it will suppress the slave trade, which is now carried on under the protection of the Spanish flag, in violation of the treaty of 1817. By the destruction of this African slave trade, it would evidently decrease instead of increasing the number of slaves.

We have thrown out these suggestions for the consideration of our readers.—The next arrival will bring us startling news. We sympathize with Cuba in her struggle for freedom. When she becomes free and desires annexation, we are in favor with her union with us.

By such union both countries would be benefited, and the arena of freedom extended.

Origin of the Acts of the Apostles.

A Constantinople letter in a French journal states that the Greek savant, M. Simoniadis, asserts that from the examination of ancient manuscripts in different Greek convents, he has discovered an indication that the original of the "Acts of the Apostles" is buried in an island in the Sea of Marmora. He has caused an application to be made to the Turkish government for leave to make researches after it, but this is opposed by the Greek patriarch, from the fear that the discovery of the important document may lead to new schism in the Church.

Discovery in Surgery.—A Prussian named Aran is said to have recently made a discovery in surgery that is exciting considerable interest in the scientific circles of Berlin. It is the application of chlorine to relieve pain. Unlike chloroform it can be used without the least danger to the patient, and is very effectual in its operation. From the account, a small quantity of the fluid, (from ten to twenty drops) is dropped on the part affected, or a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again, but usually weaker, and with several applications it is entirely relieved. The discoverer has presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy of Paris.

A most horrid murder was committed at Evansville on the 1st inst. We learn from the Journal that Michael Cook and John W. Lumb, both boat builders, and who were recently in partnership, had some difficulty in regard to their business transactions. Both had been before the Recorder that morning—Lumb on account of an attack from Cook, and the latter to make an affidavit of Lumb's having broken open his tool chest. Lumb went to the shop of Cook about dinner time, when a fight ensued, which terminated fatally to Cook who received one stab in the right breast before he left the shop. After the combatants had left the shop and were still fighting, Cook received a second stab near the other, about seven inches deep and two wide, and falling died almost immediately. Both men had families, and were considered worthy members of the community. The

verdict of the Coroner's jury was malicious murder.—N. A. Bul.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

It becomes our painful task to record one of the most melancholy events that has ever fallen under our notice. A Mr. Andrew Ferguson—nearly 80 years old—in company with his boy—about eight years old—left this place on the morning of the 19th inst., to transact some business with a neighbor some four miles distant. After completing their little business they again left for home, it then being towards evening. It seems the old gentleman, who was rather lame and feeble, shortly after starting for home, got lost, and wandered about in quest of some house or road during that evening, but without success. The boy states that in the morning they again renewed their efforts to discover their way out of the woods, also without avail. The probable conclusion—from what the boy says—is, that the old man, after traveling all day, and becoming weak, accidentally fell over a log and never again attempted to rise. They had remained in this situation some three days before our citizens got a fair understanding of the matter, when they rallied out on Friday and made efforts to find them—but without success. On the following day (Saturday) a renewed and more vigorous effort was made in the hopes of discovering their whereabouts. After traveling through bushes, briars and swamps, they at last found them, and in a situation truly deplorable and pitiable. We are informed by Mr. Horton that when the old man's body was entirely submerged under the water and mud—and that he was laying on his back with his face only out of the water. In this situation the old man had been for more than two entire days, and yet, strange as it may appear, life was not extinct. When taken out and conveyed to the nearest house, the old man survived but a few hours. The water had chilled him to the very heart.

When found the little boy was seated by a tree close to his father—his head resting on our hand and knee. He seemed to be quite glad when found, and remarked "we are waiting here!" He was unable to walk at that time—his feet being badly swollen and his limbs stiff. The mosquitoes had bit the little fellow's face until it was black. We are happy to learn that the boy is in a fair way for a speedy recovery. But we shall not attempt to give the particulars of this distressing occurrence. The reader can easily imagine the excruciating tortures attending their situations, on reflecting that they had been in the woods over four days without tasting a bite of anything, and exposed to the storms and weather—but we shall not attempt to describe them.—*Marion Journal.*

THE BLOODY TRAGEDY.

The second act in the Tragedy of Cuban independence has closed, and the curtain falls upon the bloody death of the gallant Lopez, deceived and betrayed by the miserable slaves he desired to serve and to liberate. Believing as we did, in the assurances made to General Lopez that the people of Cuba were panting for liberty, and only waited for his presence to insure a general rising, we admired the heroism and the patriotic zeal which led him from our free and happy shores to battle in the cause of his former friends and fellow citizens. We cheered him in the battle and earnestly desired his success. But the solemn assurances of these Cubans were false—the pledges were the pledges of treachery and falsehood.—The inherent villainy and faithlessness of the Spanish character, with that revolting tyranny and cruelty which distinguished it in former days, has been again made manifest. Gen. Lopez and our gallant countrymen have been treacherously inveigled to Cuba by the tools of the tyrants, and then butchered with the ferocity of the blood hounds they imitate. Will our Government permit these false-hearted monsters to send to the dungeons of Spain our countrymen who have been invited to Cuba by their own villainous spies, and thus by falsehood and treachery placed in their power. Many have been cruelly butchered in cold blood, and others are to be shut up in the loathsome dungeons of old, corrupt and degraded Spain, there to be subjected to the insults and tortures of the depraved instruments of the foul despotism which disgraces the throne of that land. We say will our Government—will our people permit their friends and their brethren thus to suffer and die, and the monsters who dragged them to this suffering and death to go unpunished? The future will answer this query, and to the future for the present we leave it. The particulars of this bloody tragedy will be found in our columns, and will show most clearly that Gen. Lopez and his followers have been the victims of a foul conspiracy, and that the Cubans as a people are unworthy of the sympathy which our country gave them.—*Baltimore Argus.*

The accounts of the execution of Gen. Lopez, says that he was executed by the *garote*. The Cincinnati Enq. says this mode is the most disgraceful kind of execution. The prisoner is made to sit in a kind of chair, with a high back, to which his head is fastened by the means of an iron clasp, which encloses his neck, and is attached to the back by a screw. When the signal is given, the screw is turned a few times, which strangles the victim, and breaks his neck.

The average number of persons ascending the Bunker Hill Monument is stated at 18,000 a year, and 12 cents admission is charged, giving an annual income of about \$3,000.